# An essay on
# Hydrophobia and its Treatment.

Respectfully submitted.

to the Faculty of the

Homoeopathic Medical College

of Pennsylvania

on the

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One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty two.

by

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of Maryland

The formidable disease under consideration, has probably been coeval with the canine species, or at least, may be traced to very remote antiquity; and almost every region of the earth, which affords existance to those animals, has at various periods participated in the fatal consequences resulting from this malady, which is peculiar to them.

As species of the genus canis, dogs, wolves & foxes, are those in which the disease is said generally to appear in the form of an original affection - whether this disease arises spontaneously in the body, or results from a specific contagion, rabid animals are capable of communicating the infection through the medium of their teeth & saliva to others and also to the human species. -

In this form, it still retains the appellation of canine madness, but in appropriate medical language it is termed. Hydrophobia; literally, dread of water

This latter term, is justly deemed exceptionable; for although dread and abhorrence of water, and all liquids, are prominent, and leading symptoms of the disease, produced in the human subject by the bite of a rabid animal, yet, so far from being confined to this affection, it has been known, as a concomitant of various other diseases; such as hysteria, hydrocephalus, tetanus typhus fever, inflamation of the stomach, and dysentary; and there are some instances in medical history, of persons labouring under this disease, who were not afflicted with a dread of water.

Hence we perceive a striking incongruity in the term Hydrophobia, to designate the present affection, as it is merely descriptive of a single symptom, and constitutes but a small part of the real malady:— When applied to dogs, and other animals, the appellation is still more evidently perverted, since in no instance, does dread of water exist among them.

Of all palpable misnomers in medical science, this appears to be the most preposterous, and none requires more the prompt interposition of our nosologists.

Nor indeed is the name canine madness, much less objectionable, as neither in the human, or brute subject, are there in general, any true indications of mania exhibited. - Ambiguous and indefinite phraseology, is equally with hypothetical conjecture, a source of embarrassment, and adverse to every species of improvement.

Upon a review of medical history, it appears, that from generation to generation, the phenomena of hydrophobia, has been involved in the darkest obscurity; and from the accumulated labours and knowledge of many ages, posterity can derive little else, than lessons of negative import; Lessons however, calculated to diminish our veneration for the wisdom and philanthropy of our predecessors, are found in the examples of inhumanity exercised towards their suffering patients.

Under the unwarrantable pretext of avoiding a bite; the hydrophobus like a demoniac, was abandoned to his awful fate, without the least resource or assistance; But an expedient still more barbarous, or shall we not say, more merciful, was frequently adopted, by consigning the deplorable victim to a premature death, by suffocation with the bed clothes, or between matresses; nor was it till the middle of the eighteenth century, that such tragical scenes were in some countries prohibited.—

It will therefore not be deemed profitable to recur to a period prior to that above mentioned as a source from which light can be reflected on this subject because according to the justly celebrated Tissot, it is incontestible, that to the year 1730, not a single patient escaped, in whom the disease was indisputably manifest; and that every medicine then employed against it, was useless;— Nor will this excite surprise, when we learn, that they reposed confidence in the solmn mysteries of amulets, and charms; and in such ridiculous specifics

as eating the liver of the mad dog broiled, or tying the skin of an hyaena about the arm of the patient; which were supposed by the credulous to effect the most miraculous cures.

Dogs are liable to a variety of diseases which are little understood;- and it is highly important that the symptoms, of the disorder in dogs, and other animals should be thoroughly investigated; and their characteristics precisely discriminated.

This malady, is at certain seasons epidemical, when its melancholy ravages are widely extended, though in general, it originates from a contagious saliva, communicated from one animal to another by means of a bite.

The symptoms of the disorder in dogs, and all other animals, commences some times in ten or twelve days, but more commonly between three and eight weeks, though in some instances, not till eight months after having received the bite, and they seldom survive longer

than from three to seven days after the first symptom has appeared. — The varieties in the disease are numerous, and it is difficult to say what is the first symptom that appears, but the following is a concise and accurate summary according to the observations of the latest writers.

Several days previous to the invasion of the disorder, the dog is observed to manifest a change in his natural manners, he grows dull and heavy, and shows an equal indifference to his master, and to his usual meat and drink; He becomes solitary, and endeavours to hide himself; does not bark as usual, but makes a murmuring noise; - is peevish and easily offended; - his ears and head hang down, and he walks as if overpowerd by sleep; but in this stage, he remembers and respects his master.

A disposition to quarrel with all other dogs, is manifested early in the disease, and after these symptoms the dog begins to pant, - he breathes thick and heavy, hangs out his tongue to discharge a quantity of froth from his mouth

which he keeps perpetually open; - sometimes he walks slowly, as if half asleep and then suddenly runs, but not always directly forward; - At length he forgets his master, and will bite him if opportunity offers; - his eyes look dispirited, dull and full of tears, and red; - his back hollow and hoarse, and his tongue of a lead colour; - His recollection of persons being nearly obliterated, he strays from home and follows any path or road he happens to meet, but seemingly without purpose or design; - In this state, he only bites, and snaps at such animals as come in his way, giving apparently but little attention to external objects, so that it is easy to avoid him; - If he be confined in this advanced stage of the disease, he bites and gnaws every thing near him, is furious for a moment when approached, and his chops are covered with a tough frothy saliva; He now grows faint, thin, and weak; often falls down, again rises, attempts to fly at every thing, and soon

grows furious;— This second stage seldom continues thirty hours, death by that time putting an end to the disease;— A bite received at this time is accounted the most dangerous;— He can swallow both liquids and solids during the whole disease, and having no aversion to water, he never endeavours to avoid it, (Hunter, Frank and Eberle)— A dog labouring under rabies, if called, comes, wags his tail, and shews every mark of fondness, permits himself to be noticed, and seems pleased with attention, but on a sudden he turns and snaps;— The noise made by the dog at this time, is the truest charicteristic of the disease, and affords a mark, subject to the fewest varieties;— It consists in a very remarkable short howl, or lengthend bark, for it partakes of both, and is so totally unlike anything besides, that when once heard, it can never be forgotten or mistaken. It is commonly made with the head held up in the air, There is great distress apparent in the countenance,

with a quick, anxious look, the eyes are always red, frequently so inflamed as to produce matter, and the sight in some instances becomes deceptive, and they snap at objects they fancy they see; — In most instances there is a remarkable tendency to carry straw about in their mouths, and to scratch it into heaps under them. Gnawing is almost invariable with them: — In many cases the attempt to escape is very great and is a very remarkable feature in the disease: — It is not the effect of delirium, as was supposed, nor of pain on the contrary, when a dog has escaped, he commonly returns home, unless worried and hunted; But is as it were a peculiar anxiety to propagate the disease, for he travels industriously seeking objects to bite, such as Horses, cows, and sheep, and particularly dogs, but less frequently does he attack human persons. The duration of this complaint is various and as before stated, it seldom destroys before the third day, and few survive beyond the seventh, the average number die on

the fourth or fifth day from the appearance of the disease, When a dog exhibits symptoms of madness or is known to have received a bite from one affected with it, the general practice is, to have him immediately destroyed, that fatal consequences may be prevented; — but, when a bite has been given, it becomes extremely desirable to ascertain whether the dog was actually mad or not; to this end he should be carefully confined till that fact can be ascertained; By such an expedient, the unfortunate person may be relieved from the awful suspense, which otherwise must render him for months or years wretched: — The ascertainment of this fact will also determine, as to the necessity of having recourse to the means of prevention, and facilitate the attainment of practical knowledge. — So extremely fallacious are the appearances, and so treacherous the disposition of dogs, when affected with this disease, that every stray one should be approached with the utmost caution and never

treated with familiarity.

A predisposition to this malady in dogs, and other animals liable to contract it, is supposed by different writers to be produced by numerous causes, and the subject requires, that they should be carefully investigated and explained, Among these causes are the following

First. Great heat or cold. Second. Putrid aliment. Third. A supposed want of perspiration. Fifth A worm under the tongue.

First. Great heat or cold.

In considering external heat, as a predisposing cause, the inquiry obviously arises, whether canine madness is known to be particularly prevalent in very hot climates, and also whether it is more prevalent during, or immediately after, the seasons of extreme heat, in in more temperate climates. Dr Mosely, who practised many years in the West Indies states (Diseases of tropical climates page 32) that during his residence there, he never heard of

the disease; and from inquiries which he made he is certain that there had been no canine madness in many of those Islands for fifty years. At Aleppo, where these animals perish in great numbers for want of water and food and by the heat of the climate, this disorder is never known. In other parts of Africa, and in the torrid Zone of America, dogs are never attacked with madness. (Rees Cyclopædia)

The influence of excessive cold or heat, as equally favouring the production of this disease, was known at a very early period. Aëtius informs us, (Aëtius Liber 6. Chap 24) that it was known in those countries where the extremes of winter and summer were equally severe. — During several hard winters in this city (Philadelphia) there were many cases of canine madness.

Second. Putrid aliment.

As a remarkable proof of the influence of carion, eaten by dogs, in producing madness, it is said, (Dr Mease work) that at the conclusion of the war of 1812. and before that

period, all the horses and other animals that died in this City (Philadelphia) were carried out to the commons, and allowed to putrify there, - and it is well known that at this period, madness was a common disease among dogs that constantly devoured those carrion.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth causes have never been confirmed by facts, and cases.

By some, madness madness is said to be a miasma, and to substantiate this fact, it is stated, that dogs have been attacked by it, by being brought in to the vacinity of the disease. (Medical Repository Volume 1. Page 390)

There is a singular trait in the character of the canine affection, in regard to the length of time that elapses between the infliction of the poison, and the actual attack of the consequent disease; and it is incontestably true; That the appearance of the symptoms has been known to occur in all the intermediate periods, between ten days and two years, after the reception of the poison, though

the most usual period may be included between three and six weeks. – The earlier or later appearance of the disease will therefore greatly depend upon the influence of the greater or less sensibility of nervous system; – Accordingly those persons who either by habit or from other circumstances, were of an irritable nature, have been observed to be attacked much sooner, than those who possessed less sensibility of the nerves; – Thus, in women and children, who for the most part have their nervous systems very easily moved, a much shorter period has intervened between the bite, and the commencement of the symptoms, than in men, who from possessing less sensibility of their nerves, have remained longer free from the disease. This poison, like the small pox, is secondary in its operation; – the bite, serving the purpose of inoculation; and the symptoms, being tardy in making their appearance; a considerable, but very variable space of time elapses before

their commencement, — The wound if treated by the common methods, usually heals up at first, in a favourable manner, though frequently, it resists all kinds of healing applications and forms a running ulcer, which discharges a quantity of matter for a consider=able length of time; — The approach of the disease, is known by the cicatrix becoming hard, and elevated; and by a peculiar sense of pricking and itching in the part, and a pain resembling rheumatism extends into the neighbouring parts, and towards the throat; Sometimes the part is surrounded with livid or red streaks, and seems to be in a state of inflamation, though frequently, there is nothing remarkable to be observed about it; — There are more general pains of a flying convulsive kind, which are said to affect the patient in the neck and joints, and also in other parts, after a dull pain has seized the head, neck, breast, belly, and along the back bone.

Towards the conclusion of this disease, the patient complains of the pain shooting from the arm, towards the breast, and region of the heart; lassitude, dull pain in the head, and vertigo, soon come on; the patient is melancholy, mutter, is forgetful, and drowsy; his mind seems disordered, his temper irritable, and irregular his slumbers disturbed, and convulsive agitations immediately follow his waking; a deafness is sometimes complained of, the eyes are watery, the aspect sorrowful, the face pale and contracted, sweat breaks out upon the temples, an unusual discharge of saliva flows from the mouth, though the fauces are dry; the tongue becomes foul, and the breath occasionally fetid. The fetor in this malady is often only perceived by the patient, and sometimes, it attends the discharge from the wound, the dressings of which, are said to be frequently black, - Besides these, there is from the beginning a peculiar stricture, and heaviness on the breast,

a struggling as it were for breath, a sighing, and nausea, and often a bilious vomiting;— This oppression of the pericordia, is one of the constant symptoms of this disorder; it begins, increases, and ends, with it. As the above symptoms increase, the second stage advances; a feaver comes on, which at first is mild and attended with momentary horrors, though there is sometimes no fever, sleep is lost, the mind is more and more disturbed, a delirium approaches, and an aversion at first to polished bodies, then to light, and afterwards to fluids, is perceived; The air offends, if it touches the skin, and the slightest sound is painful;— A constriction of the gullet, with a difficulty of swallowing first occurs,— but as yet, liquids are freely taken; afterwards however, they are refused;— This symptom augments so visibly that on the sight of any liquid, a horror seizes the patient, and if he strives to drink, spasms, anxiety, and loss of strength follow;

As soon as the surface of the liquid is touched, a strangulation in the throat is felt, the stomach is inflated, the larynx is suddenly swelled externally, though the swelling quickly disappears, — While liquids are thus rejected, solids are swallowed with tolerable ease, yet this symptom may become so violent, as totally to prevent solids also, from being swallowed, — the patient now mourns bitterly, and at times loses all knowledge of his intimate acquaintances; but reason returns at intervals, and he laments his own calamity; — thirst excites in him a desire to drink, but he strives in vain to swallow, and soon sinks into the most affecting despondency; He advises his friends to keep at a distance, and it is supposed, that he feels an inclination to bite But this is suspicion only, and it is highly improbable, that with the disease of a dog, he should adopt his manners also; — Biting being the common method by which that animal shows his resentment, The barking is also imaginary.

Of priapism, and involuntary emission of semen and urine, sometimes attend this stage; and as death approaches, the fever and thirst increase, the eyes become bright and furious; the urine is highly colored, acid, and is discharged in small quantities; the tongue hangs out, the mouth foams, the pulse throbs, strength fails, cold sweats come on, the tightness of the breast increases, and the patient expires in spasms, often losing the difficulty of swallowing liquids for many hours, so that the dread of water is by no means a pathognomonic symptom.

Sometimes the peculiar symptom of the disease (the dread of water) comes on all at once; We have an instance of one, who having taken a vomit of ipecacuanha for the sickness he felt at his stomach, was seized with the hydrophobia during the time he was drinking the water. Frequently this disease commences like a common cold, and sore throat, the soreness increasing, the hydrophobic

symptoms show themselves like a convulsive spasm of the muscles of the fauces;— In other cases the mind seems to be primarily affected, and the patients have a real dread of water, or any other liquid, before they try whether they can swallow it or not, Dr Fames, in his treatise on canine madness, mentions a boy sent out to fill two bottles with water, who was so terrified, by the noise of the liquid running into them, that he fled into the house, crying out that he was bewitched;— He mentions also a farmer who going to draw some ale from a cask, was terrified to such a degree at its running into the vessel, that he ran out in a great haste with the spigot in his hand;— But in whatever manner this symptom comes on, it is certain, that the most painful sensations accompany every attempt to swallow liquids; Even the sight of water, of a looking glass, or of any thing else clear and pellucid, will give the utmost uneasiness, or even throw the patient into convulsions,

With regard to the affection of the mind itself in this disease it does not appear that the patient is deprived of reason;— Some, have by mere dint of resolution, conquered the dread of water, though they never could conquer the convulsive motions, which the contact of liquids occasioned; and this resolution has been of no avail, for the convulsions and other symptoms increasing, have almost always, destroyed the unhappy patient.

In this disease there seems to be an extreme sensibility and irritability of the nervous system; The eyes cannot bear the light, or the sight of any thing, nor the least touch or motion offends them; and they want to be kept as quiet, and in as dark a place as possible;— Some complain of the coldness of the air, frequently when it is really warm;— others complain of a violent heat and have a great desire for cold air, which never fails to increase their symptoms;

in all, there is a great flow of viscid saliva into the mouth, which is exceedingly troublsome to the patients, as it has the same effect on their fauces, that other liquids have; - This, they perpetually blow off with violence, They have an insatiable thirst, but are unable to get down any drink, except with the utmost difficulty. Though sometimes, they can swallow bread, soaked in liquids, and slices of oranges, or other fruits; - There is a pain under the scrobiculus cordis as in tetanus, and the patients mournfully point to that place as the seat of the disease.

In regard, to the specific action, of the poison upon some portions, of the nervous centres, there remains no doubt, although morbid anatomists have hetherto failed to detect the peculiar diseased appearance to which it gives rise; If we may trust the microscopical investigations of Dr H Bennett, important changes may take place in the cerebral substance, spinal marrow and nerves inappreciable to the naked eye, but clearly discernable with the microscope. (Med: and Surg: Journal Volume 58 Page 58 and 60.)

The treatment, of this disease, has been different, in ages, and parts, of the world, and of the Allopathes, it has been said, that the Physician that cures, is death, but with us, who are not blinded, by prejudice, and have, the true law of cure, (Similia Similibus Curantur.) it is said, the Physician that cures, is a Homoeopath; - It is, not worth our while, to go back to the dark ages, for so called specifics, - for all was darkness, and uncertainty, before the bright star, of Homoeopathy, was ushered into the world, by the immortal Hahnemann. and it is to him, that we are indebted, for our knowledge, of those remedies, that enable us, to cope successfully, with that truly, terrible disease, Hydrophobia.

The injured part, should be well washed, with warm water, and if any part, is torn loose, it should, be removed, and dry heat applied, as close as the patient, can bear it, and continued for an hour, at least; or the

part, may be washed, with diluted Nitric; or Muriatic, acid, or butter of Antimony; or chlorate of Lime; or caustic Potash; may be used in connection, with internal remedies.

The Indian method, of extracting the poison, from a snake, or mad dog, is to apply a small frog, to the wounded part, which will suck, until it falls off dead, when they apply another, and continue the application, as long as the frogs, are affected, by the poison. We have also the history of one, who having taken a warm bath, for the purpose of self destruction, came out of it perfectly cured, from such testamany, we should say, that warm bathing, was usefull.

In the last number of the, American Journal, published by Messers Macy; Metcalf; and Hering; Euphorbia palustris, is spoken of as having performed, some astonishing cures, one case being in the last stage, of the disease, and cured by, a single dose of the remedie.

Our internal treatment, will consist of the following, remedies. Arnica; Arsenic; Belladonna; Bryonia; Brusia; Calcaria; c;

Cantharides. Hyoscyamus, Iodine, Ignatia, Lachesis, Mercurius, Phosphorus, Phosphoric acid, Ruta, Sabadilla, Stramonium, Veratrum. The principal of these are, Belladona, Cantharidis, Hyoscyamus, Lachesis, Stramonium, and Veratrum. We will commence with

Arnica Hydrophobia. The symptoms of which are uneasiness in the affected part, pains worse at night, and in the evening, convulsions, and delirium with the sensation of having the flesh torn from the bones, by dogs, inability to sleep and shivering with much thirst, dryness of the mouth, burning of the throat, and noise on swallowing, desire to vomit, with pressing in the pericordial region, tenesmus, and involuntary emissions of semen and urine short dry cough with sensation of choaking in the throat

Arsenicum Hydrophobia. The symptoms of which are Pulse irregular, or quick, weak, small and frequent. Eyes inflamed and red, Lips bluish or black, dry and chapped, Swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, with confused pain, and soreness when touched, Paralysis of the lower jaw, Great dryness

of the mouth, accumulation of saliva. Tongue brownish or blackish, dry, cracked, and trembling, burning in the throat. Spasmodic constriction of the throat and of the oesophagus, with inability to swallow. sensation of great dryness in the throat, and mouth. Sensation of cold, or heat, and burning, in the precordial region, and in the stomach. Involuntary flow of semen and urine. Breathing short, and difficult, with constriction, of the chest, or of the larynx, Shooting pains, in the chest.

Belladonna. Hydrophobia. The puncipal symptoms, are Ineffectual attempts at sleep, anxious breathing, frequent desire to drink, though the patient rejects every drink which is offered; burning sensation in the throat with great dryness, red, bloated face and glistening eyes; excessive thirst with suffocative constriction of the throat, on attempting to swallow liquids; inability to swallow, fear alternating, with a desire to snap, and spit, at those present constant restlessness, of the whole body. Foam before the moueth. Immense accumulation of clammy, whitish, mucus in the mouth, and throat.

Brucea Hydrophobia. The principal symptoms are, Shivering and excessive coldness. Accumulation of saliva in the mouth, forcing one to spit continually. Dryness and burning, pain in the throat. Sensation of throbbing in the pit of the stomach, Oppression of the chest, and great sensibility to the open air.

Cantharis Hydrophobia; The principal symptoms are, Acute shootings towards the interior in the different parts. Fever which manifests itself, only by cold. Coldness and shivering. Paroxysms of rage, with cries, blows and barkings, renewed on disturbing the throat, and at the sight of water. Frothy salivation with streaks of blood, Foam at the mouth Sore throat in swallowing. Burning pains in the throat aggravated by drinking water Thirst, from dryness of the lips, with repugnance to all drinks. Great sensibility of the precordial region. Respiration difficult and oppressed. Shootings in the chest and in the sides.

Hyoscyamus Hydrophobia The principal symptoms are. Shuddering from head to foot. Pressive and benumbing pain in the forehead. Eyes red, fixed, convulsed and prominent. Salivation,

Foam at the mouth, Fetid exhalations from the mouth, perceptible to oneself. Constriction in the throat and inability to swallow liquids. Involuntary emission of urine. Spasms in the chest. Shootings in the sides of the chest. Pains in the back.

Ignatia Hydrophobia. The principal symptoms are. Fever. Redness of the eyes. Convulsive twitching of the corners of the mouth. Constant secretion of mucus, or accumulation of acid saliva in the mouth. Foaming at the mouth. Sore throat as if there were a plug in it. Shootings in the throat. Impeded deglutition of drinks. Hard evacuations, with frequent ineffectual efforts. Difficulty of respiration and oppression on the chest. Sighing respiration. Constriction of the chest. Palpitation of the heart

Lachesis Hydrophobia. The principal symptoms are, The wounds become gangrenous, with inflammatory fever, weak, quick and intermittent pulse. - Head-ache, with congestion of blood, sparkling before the eyes. Excessive acuteness or hardness of hearing. Swelling of the parotids. - Copious bleeding from the nose of a bright red, or thick and black blood.

Accumulation of water in the mouth, and salivation. Convulsions and spasms in the throat. Obstructed deglutition, with dread of drinks.- Aggravation of the pains in the throat from the slightest touch, and by the least pressure on the neck.- Copious accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat. Excessive sensibility of the precordial region to the slightest touch. Painful sensibility of the larynx.- Shortness of breath.- Palpitation of the heart with anxiety.- Spasms in the muscles of the back.

Stramonium Hydrophobia. The principal symptoms are. Small quick pulse.- Coldness of the whole body, especially of the limbs.- Deep sleep with snoring, cries and howling.- Ungovernable fury, with desire to bite.- Eyes red and swollen. Copious salivation, froth before the mouth.- Tongue swollen and paralyzed.- Spasmodic constriction of the throat.- Burning thirst, with dread of water and all liquids.- Great anxiety in the scrobiculus cordis, with obstructed respiration.

Veratrum Hydrophobia. The principal symptoms are, Fever with internal heat, only and dark coloured urine. Pulse slow.

and almost extinct.- Fury with desire to bite, tear every thing, and to run away.- Pulsative headache.- Cold perspiration on the forehead. Redness of the eyes, loss of sight.- Lips dry, blackish and cracked, drawn in the jaw.- Salivation, froth before the mouth.- Tongue dry, blackish and cracked.- Loss of speech.- Sore throat.- Contraction of the gullet. Vomiting of black bile and blood, with diarrhoea and pressure in the scorbiculus cordis. Involuntary emission of urine.- Violent palpitation of the heart, which causes heaving of the chest.

We will now consider the attenuations of the medicine and the repetition of the dose.

In the first place we must take into consideration the age, sex, and temperament, of the patient. In the second, the condition and situation of the wound, and in the third place, the drug to be employed.

First, the age of the patient. Infants, and children, require the highest attenuations. Females, also, being highly susceptible of medicinal actions, also, require higher attenuations, than males. The temperament also, has an important influence, in the operation.

of medicines. The nervous and sanguine, being most susceptible, and the bilious and lymphatic the least so. Secondly, The condition and situation of the wound. If it is deep and in a part of the system most amply supplied, with nerves, they being more susceptible, to the operation, of medicine, will require a higher attenuation than when those parts are wounded that are not so well supplied. And last, the drug to be employed. Some being most in the crude state, require, to be given in attenuation higher, than others, which loose their power, by attenuation, for instance Arsenicum, must be attenuated and Camphor must not. as Arsenicum acquires increased power by being attenuated and Camphor looses by evaporation And again others operate slowly, and therefor, need not be repeated, so frequently as those that act quickly and the effect passes off, as rapidly, as it comes on. It may be given in water, say, dissolve two, or three, drops of the third dilution, in a tumbler, half full of

water, and give a teaspoonful, every half hour, or hour, as occasion, may require, or should the patient not, be able to swallow water, the medicine, may be given in sugar, or large sized pellets may be wet, with liquid, attinuations, and a pellet given, every hour, or oftener if occasion requires it. It will be impossable to lay, down any rule, in the adminstration of the medicine, as every one must be governed, by the exigency of the case, and judge for them selves, according to the rapidity, of the medicinal action. The treatment then consists in first, stoping the circulation of the part by ligatures, if possible, secondly, by clensing the wound of the poison, as much as possible, and lastly, by giving those, medicines that being Homoeopathic to the case will antidote the poison in the quickest, and most perfect manner. The patient remaning under the effects of the medicines for some time after the disapearance of all the symptoms of that truly terrible disease, Hydrophobia.